

THE METROPOLITAN.

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LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

The Seraphim, and other Poems. By ELIZABETH B. BARRETT,
Author of a Translation of "Prometheus Bound," &c.

At our first glance at this extraordinary little book, we were singularly struck with the originality, ideality, earnestness, and masterly power of expression and execution; and a more careful examination has deepened this first impression, and awakened in us a great respect for the fair author's uncommon learning. Whether she be qualified to split critical straws with a Parr or a Porson we know not, but she seems well read in the Greek poets, and perfectly imbued with their spirit. We should also infer that she is as familiar with German as with Grecian poetry—or at least we fancy that we trace in many passages a half inspiration derived from the immortal Goethe. With the old poets of England, from Spenser downwards, she has evidently a most perfect acquaintance, and a truly scholar-like familiarity. The style and manner resulting from this combination remind us more of Shelley than of any other recent English writer. But there is a devotional glow, an almost seraph-like enthusiasm in this lady, which the unfortunate Shelley never reached,—though, be it said, that much misunderstood man—that generous and glorious intellect—had a wonderful devotion in his very unbelief. With him it was only a mistake about names. He worshipped God with a soul-exalting worship in the mountains and seas, in the blue sky, the green forest, in the veriest stock and stone around him; and everything in his imagination was sublime and godlike. There is also here and there a happily reflected light from the great and good Wordsworth; and one or two of Miss Barrett's minor pieces might be mistaken for the productions of the greatest of our poets since Milton. Now and then a conception, the hint of a great thought, is taken up and expanded. This seems to be the case, for example, in the following beautiful lines, which will recal to every worshipper of Wordsworth the "Sonnet on London," and the expression of "mighty heart" applied to the great city.

"I dwell amid the city.
The great humanity which beats
Its life along the stony streets,
Like a strong unsunned river
In a self-made course, is ever
Rolling on, rolling on!"

We cannot quite agree with this truly-gifted writer that the awful mysteries of the christian faith are suited to mortal verse—we remember that even a Milton could here make the sublime ridiculous, or something worse—but we admire with a heart-warm admiration her *intentions* in this way; and the all-absorbing enthusiasm with which she advocates the cause of devotional poetry. The following passages are magnificently expressed: they are specimens of poetry of the highest order without its rhythm.

“‘An irreligious poet,’ says Burns, meaning an undevotional one, ‘is a monster.’ An irreligious poet, he might have said, is no poet at all. The gravitation of poetry is upwards. The poetic wing, if it move, ascends. What did even the heathen Greeks—Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Pindar? Sublimely, because born poets; darkly, because born of Adam, and unrenewed in Christ, their spirits wandered like the rushing chariots and winged horses, black and white, of their brother poet Plato, through the universe of Deity, seeking if haply they might find him: and as that universe closed around the seekers, not with the transparency in which it flowed first from his hand, but opaquely, as double-dyed with the transgression of its sons; they felt, though they could not discern, the God beyond, and used the gesture, though ignorant of the language of worshipping. The blind eagle missed the sun, but soared towards its sphere. Shall the blind eagle soar, and the seeing eagle peck chaff? Surely it should be the gladness and the gratitude of such as are poets among us, that in turning towards the beautiful, they may behold the true face of God.”

After mentioning that the subject of the principal poem (*The Seraphim*) in this collection was suggested to her when she was engaged upon her translation of the “Prometheus Bound,” Miss Barrett continues in this lofty strain—

“I thought that had Æschylus lived after the incarnation and crucifixion of our Lord Jesus Christ, he might have turned, if not in moral and intellectual, yet in poetic faith, from the solitude of Caucasus to the deeper desertness of that crowded Jerusalem where none had any pity; from the ‘faded white flower’ of the Titanic brow, to the ‘withered grass’ of a Heart trampled on by its own beloved; from the glorying of him who gloried that he could not die, to the sublimer meekness of the taster of death for every man; from the taunt stung into being from the torment, to his more awful silence, when the agony stood dumb before the love! And I thought how, ‘from the height of this great argument,’ the scenery of the Prometheus would have dwarfed itself even in the eyes of its poet,—how the fissures of his rocks and the innumerable smiles of his ocean would have closed and waned into blankness,—and his demigod stood confest, so human a conception as to fall below the aspiration of his own humanity. He would have turned from such to the rent rocks and darkened sun—rent and darkened by a sympathy thrilling through nature, but leaving man’s heart untouched—to the multitudes, whose victim was their Saviour—to the Victim, whose sustaining thought beneath an unexampled agony was not the Titanic ‘I can revenge,’ but the celestial ‘I can forgive.’

“I have worn no shoes upon this holy ground: I have stood there, but have not walked. I have drawn no copy of the statue of this GREAT PAN,—but have caught its shadow,—shortened in the dawn of my imperfect knowledge, and distorted and broken by the unevenness of our earthly ground. I have written no work, but a suggestion. Nor has even so little been attempted, without as deep a consciousness of weakness as the severest critic and the humblest Christian could desire to impress upon me. I have felt, in the midst of my own thoughts upon my own theme, like Homer’s ‘children in a battle.’

“The agents in this poem of imperfect form—a dramatic lyric, rather than a lyrical drama—are those mystic beings who are designated in Scripture the Seraphim. The subject has thus assumed a character of exaggerated difficulty, the full sense of which I have tried to express in my Epilogue. But my desire was, to gather some vision of the supreme spectacle under a less usual aspect,—to glance at it, as dilated in seraphic eyes, and darkened and deepened by the near association with blessedness and heaven. Are we not too apt to measure the depth of the Saviour’s

humiliation from the common estate of man, instead of from his own peculiar and primeval one? To avoid which error, I have endeavoured to count some steps of the ladder at Bethel,—a very few steps, and as seen between the clouds.

“And thus I have endeavoured to mark in my two seraphic personages, distinctly and predominantly, that shrinking from, and repugnance to, evil, which, in my weaker Seraph, is expressed by *fear*, and, in my stronger one, by a more complex passion; in order to contrast with such, the voluntary debasement of him who became lower than the angels, and touched in his own sinless being, sin, and sorrow, and death. In my attempted production of such a contrast, I have been true to at least my own idea of angelic excellence, as well as to that of his perfection. For one holiness differs from another holiness in glory. To recoil from evil, is according to the stature of an angel; to subdue it, is according to the infinitude of a God.”

Coleridge might have written or *spoken* these words in one of his rapt moments, when he was three parts in heaven. The poem to which they refer, though the longest and most substantial in the book, is not, to our tastes, the best. It contains, however, passages of feeling and lofty imagination which, perhaps, no two, certainly no *three* of our living poets could surpass. We regret to say that the last line of all is a striking specimen of bathos—a negligence, or a slip, calculated to excite a familiar, mean, and ridiculous idea. The earthly garment of the Saviour was rolled ‘in *red blood*,’ in order that the feeble, the frail, and the faint, according to this unhappy expression,

“Before his heavenly throne should walk *in white*.”

The next piece in the volume, entitled the “Poet’s Vow,” is exquisite, and all but perfect; and the same may be said of the “Romaunt of Margaret,” “Isobel’s Child,” “The Devoted Garden,” “The Soul’s Travelling,” and the “Stanzas on the Death of Mrs. Hemans.”

As our extracts must be of the shortest, we have chosen the following, to give some faint idea of a truly original and gifted author, whose works, we trust, will soon be as well known and as warmly admired as they deserve to be.

“MEMORY AND HOPE.

“Back-looking Memory

And Hope prophetic sprang from out the ground!
One, where the flashing of cherubic sword
Fell downward, sad and broad;
And one, from Eden earth, within the sound
Of the four rivers lapsing pleasantly,
What time the promise after curse was said—
‘Thy seed shall bruise his head.’

“Memory is very wild,

As moon-struck by cherubic flashings near,
When she was born! Her deep eyes shine and shone
With light that conquereth sun,
And stars to wanner paleness year by year.
With sweetest scents, she mixeth things defiled—
She trampleth down earth’s grasses green and sweet,
With her far-wandering feet.

“She plucketh many flowers,

Their beauty on her bosom’s coldness killing;
She teacheth every melancholy sound
To winds and waters round;
She droppeth tears with seed, where man is tilling
The rugged soil in yet more rugged hours;
She smileth—ah me! in her smile doth go
A mood of deeper woe!

- " Hope seemed of happier sprite.
 Crowned with an Eden wreath she saw not fade,
 She went a nodding through the wilderness—
 With brow that shone no less
 Than sea-bird wings, by storm more frequent made—
 Searching the treeless rock for fruits of light ;
 Her white feet being armed from stones and cold
 By slippers all of gold !
- " And Memory did her wrong,
 And, while she dreamed, her slippers stole away !
 But still she wended on, with mirth unheeding,
 The while her feet were bleeding ;
 Until she met her on a certain day,
 And with her evil eyes did search her long
 And cruelly, whereat she sank to ground
 In a stark deadly swound.
- " And so my Hope were slain,
 Had it not been that thou wert standing near,
 O Thou ! who saidst ' live ' to spirits lying
 In thine own blood, and dying !
 For Thou her forehead to thine heart didst rear,
 And make its silent pulses sing again,—
 Pouring a new light o'er her darkened eyne,
 With tender tears from Thine !
- " Therefore my Hope arose
 From out her swound, and gazed upon Thy face !
 And meeting there that soft subduing look
 Which Peter's spirit shook,
 Sank downwards in a rapture to embrace
 Thy pierced hands and feet with kisses close,
 And prayed Thee to assist her evermore
 To ' reach the things before.'
- " Then gavest Thou the smile
 Whence angel wings thrill quick like summer lightning ;
 Vouchsafing rest beside Thee, where she never
 From Love and Faith may sever !
 Whereat the Eden crown she saw not whitening,
 A time ago, though whitening all the while,
 Reddened with life, to hear the voice which talked
 To Adam as he walked !"

" VICTORIA'S TEARS.

- " Hark ! the reiterated clangour sounds !
 Now mariners, like the sea or like the storm,
 Or like the flames on forests, move and mount
 From rank to rank, and loud and louder roll ;
 Till all the people is one vast applause."

LANDOR'S GEBIR.

- " O maiden ! heir of kings !
 A king has left his place !
 The majesty of Death has swept
 All other from his face !
 And thou upon thy mother's breast,
 No longer lean adown,
 But take the glory for the rest,
 And rule the land that loves thee best !
 She heard and wept—
 She wept, to wear a crown !

“ They decked her courtly halls ;
They reined her hundred steeds ;
They shouted at her palace gate,
A noble Queen succeeds!
Her name has stirred the mountain's sleep,
Her praise has filled the town !
And mourners God had stricken deep,
Looked hearkening up, and did not weep.
Alone she wept—
Who wept to wear a crown !

“ She saw no purple shine,
For tears had dimmed her eyes ;
She only knew her childhood's flowers
Were happier pageantries!
And while her heralds played the part,
For million shouts to drown—
' God save the Queen ! ' from hill to mart,
She heard through all her beating heart,
And turned and wept—
She wept, to wear a crown !

“ God save thee, weeping Queen !
Thou shalt be well beloved !
The tyrant's sceptre cannot move,
As those pure tears have moved !
The nature in thine eyes we see,
That tyrants cannot own—
The love that guardeth liberties ;
Strange blessing in the nation lies,
Whose sovereign wept—
Yea ! wept to wear its crown !

“ God bless thee, weeping Queen,
With blessing more divine !
And fill with happier love than earth's
That tender heart of thine !
That when the thrones of earth shall be
As low as graves brought down ;
A pierced hand may give to thee
The crown which angels shout to see !
Thou wilt not weep
To wear that heavenly crown ! ”

Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa ; consisting chiefly of Figures and Descriptions of the Objects of Natural History, collected during an Expedition into the Interior of South Africa, in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, fitted out by the Cape of Good Hope Association for exploring Central Africa ; together with a Summary of African Zoology, and an Inquiry into the Geographical Ranges of Species in that quarter of the Globe. By ANDREW SMITH, M.D., Surgeon to the Forces, and Director of the Expedition. Published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

To judge from the first monthly part, which is now before us, this promises to be a rich and beautiful contribution to natural history—a volume that may be placed by the side of “ Cuvier's Animal Kingdom,” and the

other splendid works which have issued, of late years, from the Parisian press. The fine, large plates, are beautifully and correctly coloured—*correctly*, we should say, with the single exception of the Rhinoceroses (*Rhinoceros Keitloa* and *Rhinoceros Bicornis*.) The birds are done most admirably.

The letter-press, by Dr. Andrew Smith, is concise and scientific, without being overlaid with technicalities. In paper, type, and style of printing, the work leaves nothing to desire—when complete, it will be an ornament and a treasure in any library. It will consist of pictorial illustrations of between three and four hundred subjects of the animal kingdom, all of which have been collected in Africa to the south of $23^{\circ} 28'$ south latitude, and will comprise,

First—and principally, *unknown animals*.

Secondly—Animals known, but not yet figured.

Thirdly—Such as have been imperfectly figured, but of which this meritorious society (the Cape of Good Hope Association for exploring Central Africa) possess *accurate* drawings.

As lovers of enterprise and of natural history—as persons feeling warmly for any the slightest encouragement, shown to such subjects by a government, which in such matters has carried the *laissez faire* rather too far, or has converted its patronage into mere jobbery—we cannot quit this publication without stating the circumstances, so honourable to all parties, which have led to its appearance.

Few of our readers need be informed that the Cape of Good Hope is one of the best avenues yet opened for the researches of the naturalist—the key to a large portion of an extensive continent, which is still but very partially explored, and which is the field exuberant above all others in the variety and novelty both of animal and vegetable life. For the best part of half a century, though we held the key in our own hands, we scarcely unlocked the treasury; but at last (only five years ago) we began to remove this blot from the national scutcheon. *The Cape of Good Hope Association for exploring Central Africa* was established in 1833, by private individuals; and in 1836 a scientific expedition was fitted out by, and at the expense of, that spirited body. The explorers—thirty-four persons—were directed by Dr. Andrew Smith, the editor of the work now before us. After an absence of nineteen months, and penetrating as far as $23^{\circ} 28'$ south latitude, they returned to Cape Town laden with rare specimens in natural history, and stocked with geographical information of a novel and important kind.

“The members of the association found themselves, on the return of the recent expedition, in a situation to supply at least some portion of the existing deficiencies; but their funds, even if it had been possible to divert them to such an object, were altogether inadequate to defray the expense of laying the result of their labours before the world. Under such circumstances it was decided that Dr. Smith, the director of the expedition, should be authorised, on his arrival in England, to wait upon Lord Glenelg for the purpose of making him acquainted with the position and views of the society, in the hope that government might be induced to assist in the publication of their materials. This hope has not been disappointed. At the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have been pleased, by a pecuniary grant, to enable the society to publish the result of its labours, without infringing upon the funds raised solely for the purposes of discovery, and in a form which, while it places the work within reach of most of the friends and promoters of science, will not, it is hoped, be found inconsistent with the interest and importance of the subject.”

Letters on the Natural History of the Insects mentioned in Shakspeare's Plays, with Incidental Notices of the Entomology of Ireland. By ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer of the Natural History Society of Belfast.

This is a little book after our own heart—a love of a book! The notion is a most happy one—to teach natural history through Shakspeare, and to elucidate Shakspeare through natural history. As a mere commentary on curious passages in the greatest of our poets, it is fairly worth more than whole ponderous volumes of our cramped and artificial annotators. As a contribution to the natural history of the insects which constantly surround us, it is worthy of a place by the side of the works of our very few good and popular naturalists. The success of this truly beautiful and graceful little volume is certain; but what we envy the author for, more than for this success, is the mild and exquisite delight he must have experienced in the composition of it.

Shakspeare was almost as great as a naturalist as he was as a poet—he was indeed the poet of nature. To use the words of Samuel Johnson, “His attention was not confined to the actions of men; he was an exact surveyor of the inanimate world; his descriptions have always some peculiarity, gathered by contemplating things as they really exist; whether life or nature be his subject, Shakspeare shows plainly that he has seen with his own eyes.” Or, in the words of the late John Templeton, a friend of the author of the little volume now in our hands, “The works of Shakspeare evince a surprising power of accurate observation; and while Milton and the other poets have strung together in their descriptions the blossoms of spring and the flowers of summer, Shakspeare has placed in one group those only which may be found in bloom at the same time.” To show the justness of this remark, Mr. Patterson compares very aptly the enumeration of flowers in Milton’s “Lycidas,” in the glorious passage beginning

“Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,”

and that of Shakspeare in the “Winter’s Tale.” In the first among vernal flowers Milton throws in many which are not in bloom in spring, but at midsummer and a later season. The musk rose, the woodbine, and amaranth, for example, are grouped with the daffodil, the primrose, and the violet of early spring. In the “Winter’s Tale,” Perdita, whose fancy is to allot flowers according to the ages of the company—to give to men of middle age the flowers of middle summer—to the young the flowers of spring,—makes her distribution with the nicest attention to the flowers which are really in bloom in those respective seasons. In the spring flowers, for example, she begins with the daffodil, and ends with the fleur-de-lis—in that immortal passage which has in it the fragrance of the sweetest of flowers with the music of the sweetest of birds.

“O Proserpina,

For the flowers now, that, frightened, thou let’st fall
From Dis’s waggon—daffodils
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty—violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno’s eyes,
Or Cytherea’s breath; pale primroses
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength, a malady
Most incident to maids; bold oxslips, and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds,
The fleur-de-lis being one!”

There is the same appropriateness in Shakspeare's birds and insects. The creatures peculiar to one season are never introduced in another ; but all fly, and sing, and hum in their proper tide and time. Mr. Patterson informs us, that being led to examine the plays with respect to the notices of natural objects which they contain, he transcribed the descriptive passages, under the several heads which naturalists have adopted in their classifications, and found to his surprise that these natural history passages occupied one hundred closely written pages of letter-paper. Of these, twenty-two pages related to the mammalia, sixteen to birds, nine to reptiles and fishes, two to shells and minerals, nine to insects, thirteen to trees, flowers, and fruits, and twenty-nine to those varying features which mark the progress of the seasons, or depict some of the countless phenomena of nature. This is a curious estimate, and interesting in a thousand ways. "What ample materials for investigation those extracts would afford !" says Mr. Patterson, who adds, that "their elucidation would place in juxtaposition the state of natural science now, and at the era of Queen Elizabeth."

A great deal has been said and written about Shakspeare's expression, "the shard-borne beetle." Let us hear what Mr. Patterson says on the subject.

"Shakspeare has introduced it with the happiest effect in his 'Macbeth'—

' Ere the bat hath flown
His cloister'd flight ; ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.'

Macbeth, Act iii. scene 2.

"And here I may be permitted to remark, that a very slight knowledge of natural history may occasionally assist us in understanding the description of such authors as record what they themselves have noticed. The beetle is furnished with two large membranaceous wings, which are protected from external injury by two very hard, horny wing-cases, or, as entomologists term them, elytra. The old English name was 'shard,' and this word was introduced into three of Shakspeare's plays. Thus, in his 'Antony and Cleopatra'—

' They are his shards, and he their beetle.'

Act iii. scene 3.

And in 'Cymbeline'—

' Often to our comfort do we find
The sharded beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.'

Act iii. scene 3.

"These shards or wing-cases are raised and expanded when the beetle flies, and by their concavity act like two parachutes in supporting him in the air. Hence the propriety and correctness of Shakspeare's description, 'the shard-borne beetle'—a description embodied in a single epithet. I do not mean to assert that the word shard has not other meanings ; in fact, it is employed by Hamlet in its primitive English signification—a piece of broken tile ; for the priest says of Ophelia,

' Shard, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.'

Act v. scene 1.

"I only deny that any of its other meanings should be used in the present instance. The one most applicable is that given by Mr. Tollet, as quoted in the notes to Ayscough's edition of Shakspeare, that 'shard-born beetle is the beetle born in cow-dung ; and that shard expresses dung is well known in the north of Staffordshire, where cow's shard is the word generally used for cow dung.' But it is not so likely that Shakspeare was acquainted with the stercoraceous nidus of the insect, as that he observed the peculiarity of its flight, assisted by its expanded elytra ; and if the word, at the time he lived, had both meanings, I hope you will acknowledge the

one I have given to be the more probable. Should you, however, feel disposed to enter more fully into a question of the kind, I would refer you to a long and very interesting note published in the Zoological Journal, No. XVIII. p. 147."

We are thoroughly convinced of the truth contained in the following passage, which we quote the more readily, as it conveys a notion of what the reader will find in this beautiful little book.

"Of two things I am quite certain—that a knowledge of the natural history of Shakspeare's plays would increase the pleasure we all experience in reading these unrivalled productions, and that to the inquirer the pursuit would be replete with interest. He would tread a path of softest verdure—he would behold a brighter sky—he would breathe a more balmy atmosphere—and might well say, like Caliban, while escorting the mariners, under the unseen guidance of Ariel,

'The isle is full of noises,
Sounds, and sweet airs, that give delight, and hurt not.'
Tempest, Act iii. scene 2."

Essays on Unexplained Phenomena; containing New Views regarding the Cause of Centrifugal Force in Planetary Motion, the Radiation of Caloric, and Heat of the Earth; with Refutations of many existing Opinions on the subjects. By GRAHAM HUTCHISON.

This volume demands the attention of natural philosophers by the boldness and novelty of some of its views. The unexplained phenomena treated of are partly astronomical, partly meteorological, and partly geological. The author appears to be an able man, though somewhat irritable and caustic, and intolerant of the theories of others—"a malady most incident" to philosophers. We have known men who would almost have burnt unbelievers in a new theory, just as the religious bigots of bygone times burnt men for not believing in the old superstitions. His most striking inquiries relate to the nature and cause of centrifugal force. According to the present opinion regarding planetary motion, this force is ascribed to impulse originally communicated by the Divine will and command. We would be the last to check the bold inquiries of philosophy, but we fancy that here the matter must remain, and that all our knowledge in this and other things must terminate in the one great and unsearchable mystery—in something far more wonderful than all the marvels which human science has embraced and explained. Mr. Hutchison says, "Strip this explanation of its verbal disguise, and it is neither more nor less than saying that the centrifugal movement of planetary bodies is an effect without a cause; whereas I contend, and endeavour to show, that it is as much dependent upon the agency of a material cause as their centripetal tendencies." In our humble apprehension, the contention is clearer than the proof; but the subject leads to the mention of many curious facts, and to the display of great ingenuity. The reader will find in section 32 an able and most interesting analysis of Dr. Wells's "Essay on Dew." We confess that this essay carries more conviction to our minds than Mr. Hutchison's somewhat opposite theory.

The Poetical Works of Robert Southey. Collected by Himself.

This volume, the ninth of the present issue, contains "Roderic, the Last of the Goths," one of the longest and most finished poetical productions of Mr. Southey's prolific pen; together with the numerous and

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most curious notes and illustrations, the original preface, and a new preface, rich as usual in autobiographical anecdotes. Some of the latter are perfectly delicious. The poem has been twice done into French prose. When the last of these performances was nearly ready for publication, the French publisher insisted upon having a life of the author prefixed, saying, that his public of France knew nothing of Monsieur Southey, and in order to make the book sell, it must be managed to interest them for the writer. The poor translator, who was a chevalier, and nothing less, begged to decline this task on the very frivolous ground that he knew nothing about Mr. Southey's life and history. "*N'importe*," said the worthy bibliopole, "*n'importe, écrivez toujours ; brodez, brodez la un peu ; que ce soit vrai ou non, ce ne fait rien ; qui prendra la peine de s'informer.*" This happened in Paris in the year of grace 1821 ; but those who fancy that there are not graceless booksellers in London, and in the year 1838, quite capable of issuing similar orders for a life or a memoir, are imperfectly acquainted with the state of the trade.

Both of the French translators of "*Roderic*" were bothered with the simple term *motes*. One of them converted Mr. Southey's *motes* into moths, (*papillon de nuit*), who were made, without that delicate attention to natural history which we have been noticing in Shakspeare, to agitate their heavy wings—*agiter leurs ailes pesantes*. The other translator, following the example of the old Abbé de Marolles, who always omitted translating what he could not understand, threw the *motes* overboard altogether.

In 1824, a lady, whom our poet names at full length as—Vrouwe Katharina Wilhelmina Bilderdijk, published a translation in Dutch verse, which Mr. Southey says is a very good one. A copy was sent to him with an elegant letter in Latin, written by the lady's husband. All this led to an incident which is touchingly told.

"I went to Leyden in 1825," says our poet, "for the purpose of seeing the writer of this epistle, and the lady who had translated my poem, and addressed it to me in some very affecting stanzas. It so happened that on my arrival in that city I was laid up under a surgeon's care ; they took me into their house, and made the days of my confinement as pleasurable as they were memorable. I have never been acquainted with a man of higher intellectual power, nor of greater learning, nor of more various and extensive knowledge than Bilderdijk, confessedly the most distinguished man of letters in his own country. His wife was worthy of him. I paid them another visit the following year. They are now both gone to their rest, and I shall not look upon their like again."

Mr. Southey publishes a curious letter on the publication of "*Roderic*," from James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd ; but, unfortunately, we can never place any confidence in James Hogg's sincerity and veracity.

One more volume will complete this cheap and beautiful edition. We have noticed it, in some way, volume by volume, as it has appeared, and we repeat our earnest wish that it may find a place in all libraries. The illustrations have continued to be excellent throughout. The two views in the present volume—one of Toledo from the Moorish Bridge, the other of Cordova—are eminently so.

The Experimental Philosopher. By W. MULLINGER HIGGINS, Author of "*The Earth*," &c., formerly Lecturer on Experimental Philosophy at Guy's Hospital, and Honorary Member of various Institutions.

We can recommend this book for the young student. It is clear and practical. The experiments relate to mechanics, hydrostatics, pneu-

matics, heat, optics, magnetism, common electricity, voltaic electricity, and magnetic and thermal electricities.

Practical and Experimental Chemistry, adapted to Arts and Manufactures. By E. MITSCHERLICH, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Berlin. Translated from the first portion of his Compendium, by STEPHEN LOVE HAMMICK, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and one of the Radcliffe Travelling Fellows of the University of Oxford.

Professor Mitscherlich enjoys the reputation of being one of the best chemists in Germany, and a man not less distinguished by the excellence of his character and amenity of manners, than by the greatness of his abilities and acquirements. In the present work, his useful and practical object was to write more generally for those who study chemistry with a view to their future occupations—as physicians, druggists, manufacturers, and agriculturists. He was also anxious to shape his information to suit those who wish to acquire a general scientific knowledge, without devoting their whole time and attention exclusively to chemistry. His object seems to us admirably worked out. He commences with a description of experiments, more particularly of those from which the most important general ideas may be formed; and from these he passes to compound phenomena, thus rendering the science insensibly complete. It is long since we have seen so clear and useful a work upon this the most useful of sciences. Dr. Hammick informs us, that having attended the celebrated professor's lectures at Berlin, and having learnt to appreciate the value of his observations, as well as the accuracy of his experiments, he was induced to undertake the translation of this work. In so doing he has done good service to all students not familiar with the German language. His translation has great clearness, and every other quality that can be desired. His few notes are modest and valuable. For young experimentalists in chemistry the volume is most admirably suited.

Man in his Physical Structure and Adaptations. By ROBERT MUDIE, Author of "The Heavens," "The Four Seasons," "The British Naturalist," &c. &c.

This little volume is executed with Mr. Mudie's usual ability. There are few persons that have a happier way of condensing and combining the ideas of others, and in all that he does there is always something to mark an original and inquiring mind. At times his taste may be susceptible of improvement, but his style is generally lively and exciting. It appears to us that in the present instance he has, to some extent, confounded the intellectual with the physical; but perhaps it is impossible to avoid this in describing a creature such as man. From this specimen, and from our recollection of Mr. Mudie's other works on subjects of natural history, we would rather see him treat of physical matters than of moral philosophy, or of metaphysics. After some preliminary remarks, in which we observe a somewhat unfair criticism of Paley, he proceeds, in Chapter II., to the importance of self-knowledge. Chapter III. is devoted to the proving or demonstrating that man alone can acquire knowledge—an assertion in many respects to be taken *cum grano*. The rest of the chapters included in the present volume are headed, "IV. Man can have no Knowledge but what he Acquires. V. Place and Pur-

pose of Man. VI. Sensation and the Senses. VII. Sensation—particulars of some of the Senses, and their Connexion." Under each of these heads Mr. Mudie has something to say well worth the hearing.

The Confessions of Adalbert. By FRANCIS THEREMIN, D.D., Chaplain to his Majesty the King of Prussia, Member of the Supreme Consistory, &c. &c. *Translated from the German,* by SAMUEL JACKSON, Esq.

In this work a lively imagination and a poetical feeling have been engaged in the service of devotion. It will be read with pleasure and profit by every person entertaining religious impressions, no matter what may be his sect. There is a great deal that we can warmly commend, and the only objection we can raise to it is, what appears to our English mind an over-subtilising of ideas, and a too great floweriness of language. Scattered through the volume are numerous delicate thoughts and hints upon taste, having no immediate reference to religion. Here is one of them, the truth of which will be felt by all who have read and thought.

"Many a poem delights me still, as in former times; less, indeed, from the impression it at present produces, than from the remembrance of that which I felt on reading it in earlier and better times, when I was in a more susceptible state."

The English translator very appropriately dedicates the volume to the Right Honourable Sir George Rose, late ambassador at Berlin, a personal friend of the gifted and pious author, Dr. Theremin, and one of the best and most amiable of men.

Six Years in the Bush; or, Extracts from the Journal of a Settler in Upper Canada, 1832-1838.

The author of this honest and excellent little book, after graduating at Oxford, gave up the uncertain hopes attendant on the learned professions, and went in search of a surer competence and independence to the backwoods of Upper Canada, where he resided six years, and whither he has now returned, as to the home and country of his adoption. Though a gentleman and scholar, and more fitted for such performances than most, he has not had the ambition to make a great and fine book. He has merely given, from a rough journal kept during his residence in the western wilds, a selection of such notes on practical subjects as he thought might prove useful to the future emigrant, and interesting to a portion of the public at home. And yet his very small volume, as far as it goes, is one of the most valuable we have read upon the subject. We would recommend every person, contemplating a removal of his Penates to the backwoods of Canada, to purchase it. To the politics of those colonies, or to the origin and progress of the recent rebellion, he scarcely makes an allusion, considering, it should appear, that the storm is past. Of the firm and paternal government of Sir John Colborne he speaks with grateful recollection; and in Upper Canada at least he lets out, by occasional memoranda, that the state of feeling is extremely loyal and patriotic. We recommend the following little passage to the attention of those politicians who are so keen-sighted to any, the slightest error or misconduct of the present administration, and so blind to the past, so conveniently oblivious of the gigantic blunders and reckless expenditure of the Tories in their palmy days.

"The chief attraction of Kingston is the docks, now encumbered with the mouldering hulks of those threatened Leviathans of the lake, the *St. Lawrence* and *Psyche*, each pierced for one hundred and twenty guns. The latter is especially memorable for the unprecedented outlay upon her; she was first cut out in the rough, then sent to England to be shaped, and finally returned to Kingston to be finished, at a total cost of one million sterling. The lakes she was intended to navigate are, it is well known, fresh water; and yet, by a truly Irish oversight, she was fitted with an apparatus for reducing salt water into fresh, in addition to a vast number of water casks. Happily these monuments of national extravagance are gradually perishing, and will cease ere long to afford the traveller ocular confirmation of the Swedish chancellor's quaint though melancholy remark, 'With how little wisdom the affairs of nations are conducted!' In these days, however, England thought of glory, and 'D—n the expense'—Reform was then a bugbear, Retrenchment an ungentlemanly word, and Joseph Hume was not."

It is proper from time to time to revive these recollections. Politicians of all parties are too apt to calculate upon people's forgetfulness.

The entries in the author's journal, touching the purchase of land, "Timber Felling," "Logging," "Beeing," and other topical matters, are so honest and interesting, that we regret we cannot quote the whole of them.

Landscape Lyrics. By WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq.

In noticing a former production of Mr. Anderson's ("Poetical Aspirations") we gave him credit for a great deal of the inspiration of a true poet, and ventured to predict that those poems were not the best that he would write. The great improvement visible in the present volume justifies our prediction. The "*Landscape Lyrics*" are things to be read abroad in pleasant country scenes at this pleasant and joyous season of the year. They evince a most delicate perception of the beauties and varieties of nature, and a spirit in love with all that is good, and great, and holy. We have been perfectly delighted with the two little poems entitled "*Moonlight on Land*" and "*Moonlight at Sea*." The following passage is alike exquisite in conception and in execution.

"Her tracery is rich
With images Mosaic, soft inlaid—
Forms, heav'n-traced, slumber 'twixt the light and shade,
In every quiet niche.

"Moonlight is not like eld,—
For it is young and bright, and fresh and clear;
But age the features sharpens, and brings near
Resemblances withheld:

"So moonlight in its pride
Outlines the landscape, and brings out to view
Scenes of bright promise, and of fairy hue,
By glen and mountain side!"

In the first poem, on Autumn, the author has introduced what he says has always appeared to him a beautiful incident in nature, namely, the singing of the missel thrush during a thunder-storm—the louder the thunder roars, the shriller and sweeter becomes its voice. "This interesting little bird," says Mr. Anderson, "is popularly known by the name of the storm-cock, because he is supposed to sing boldest immediately previous to a storm; but that he also sends forth his native wood-notes wild during its continuance, is a fact which has been satisfactorily ascertained. Undismayed by the tempest's fury, or rather rejoicing in its violence, the small but spirited songster warbles on unceasingly, as if desirous of emu-

lating the loudness of the thunder-tone, or of making his song be heard above the noise of the raging elements."

The book is elegantly got up—the type beautiful. The etchings which illustrate the poetry are scarcely worthy of it, though far from being destitute of spirit.

Medical Portrait Gallery; with Biographical Memoirs of the most celebrated Physicians, Surgeons, &c., who have contributed to the Advancement of Medical Science. By THOMAS JOSEPH PETTIGREW, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c.

Mr. Pettigrew has here undertaken an important work, proposing to fill up the biography of medical men, which is admitted to be very generally defective, and, at the same time, to give a brief history of the progress of medicine, which, he very properly says, cannot be more agreeably displayed than in a detail of the researches of the most celebrated professional men who have successively toiled in the pursuit of science. "It is pleasing," he adds, "to contemplate the conduct and character of those whose labours have tended to the amelioration of medicine: we find enrolled among the members of the medical profession some of the chief philanthropists of the age in which they lived. The variety of anecdote afforded by the mode intended to be pursued in this illustrated professional biography, will admit of the combination of the *utile dulci*, and obviate the fatigue which would accompany a more detailed or consecutive narrative, or chronological order of the history of the science."

As far as the work goes, there is no attempt at chronological or any other kind of order. We have three parts before us. The first contains a figure of Esculapius and portraits of Sir Henry Hallford, and Albinus, the celebrated Dutch physician, who flourished at the beginning of the last century. The second part contains portraits and memoirs of Ruysch, who flourished about the same time as Albinus, Haller, and Sir Anthony Carlisle. The third part is devoted to Linacre, a native of Canterbury, the first founder of the Royal College of Physicians, in the time of Henry VIII.; Akenside, better known as a poet, and as the author of "*Pleasures of the Imagination*;" and Sir Charles Clarke, the celebrated practitioner of the present day. The work, however, is not paged, and it will be easy for the purchaser to arrange the matter as he pleases when it is completed. It is cheap, wonderfully cheap, considering the excellence and high finishing of the engravings. Some of the portraits are in all respects excellent. Those of Sir Henry Hallford and Sir Anthony Carlisle are very remarkable as likenesses. We should have liked to know where the original portrait of old Linacre was procured. It looks like a work of Holbein, and very probably is so.

The memoirs are lightly and pleasantly written, containing much information which will be new and interesting to the general reader. We wish this work the success to which it is entitled. One part appears every month.

Shakspeare's Autobiographical Poems, being his Sonnets clearly developed; with his Character, drawn chiefly from his Works. By CHARLES ARMITAGE BROWN.

The author of this interesting volume informs us that he has been for thirty years an untiring student of Shakspeare. No mind of common

grasp could employ itself so long upon such a subject without eliciting something new and beautiful. But Mr. Armitage Brown's mind is not an ordinary one; and he has brought forth several new and valuable combinations, and has made at least one discovery. *This*, which is the principal object of the book, is, that Shakspeare's Sonnets, as they are called, are not sonnets at all, but a series of poems in the sonnet stanza, which Spenser had adopted in the same way before him. We perceive that a respectable contemporary asserts that in the edition of 1640, and in subsequent editions down to 1774, they are expressly called poems, and not only assumed to be "divisible poems in the sonnet stanza," but actually so printed. We have not at the moment any of the early editions before us, but we feel pretty confident that in most of them this is not the case, and that the poems, or rather the stanzas of poems, are given separately *as sonnets*, and are so headed; and we are quite positive that for the last half century they have been printed and read as separate sonnets, though in that way no sense whatever can be made of some of them. Nay, critics of no mean reputation in their day have considered them as sonnets, and have written learned strictures upon them as such. We therefore give Mr. Armitage Brown credit for a discovery, and agree with him that the sonnets, *as they have been misnamed*, up to the 126th inclusive, form *five* distinct poems in the *sonnet stanza*—that each poem terminates at the place indicated, with its proper *envoy*—and that "each stanza is connected with the preceding and the following ones, so as to produce consecutive sense and feeling throughout, as much, or more, as will be usually found in any poetical, or even any prose epistle." But here we stop. The W. H., to whom they are addressed, may or may not have been Master William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke—the probabilities are in favour of Herbert,* rather than of the Earl of Southampton, to whom hitherto they had been ascribed; but we can hardly take them as real narrative poems, or as things having immediate reference to Shakspeare's domestic life, his real actions and passions. They still remain to us the same puzzle that they have always been, and we confess being greatly disappointed in expectations we had formed from Mr. Armitage Brown's announcing a key which was to unlock all the mysteries. No man can have a purer zeal and love for Shakspeare, and yet our ingenious author rather blackens than brightens the moral character which he undertakes to vindicate, by a strained interpretation. There were many mysteries in those days which are better left alone. The guesses and unfavourable surmises of the critics have never produced any impression on the great mind of the public, which always considers Shakspeare—as we doubt not he ought to be considered—as the prince of all good fellows, as one who had a heart equal to his glorious head.

Our author is anxious to prove that Shakspeare visited Italy; and this notion is so far worthy of attention, as in his later plays Shakspeare is certainly far more conversant with Italian matters than in his early ones, when he made the Gentlemen of Verona go by sea from Verona to Mantua. Yet we question whether any additional proof adduced by Mr. Brown will be accepted as such. Notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, we have read the chapter on Shakspeare's learning with much interest; and indeed we may say as much of nearly all the rest of the volume, where original thoughts or expressions and manly feelings prevail; and we can safely add, that upon the whole the volume is a valuable addition to our Shaksperian Library.

* But this has been already stated by Mr. Thomas Campbell. See Moxon's new and beautiful edition of Shakspeare's plays, in one volume.

Poetic Fragments. By D. ROSS LEITCH, M.D.

We have here a collection of verses chiefly devoted to the praise of Scottish scenery and its incidents. The author, it seems, "makes no pretension to the character of a poet," but wisely seeks, in the graver duties of a medical man, metal more attractive. In his pursuit of the Muses he has not, however, altogether laboured in vain, for in the work before us may be found many a stanza not wholly unworthy of a poet's fame. Of the many subjects versified, "Harold's Death" seems to us by far the best; and as it abounds in the pomp and circumstance of war, and relates the stern struggle between our Saxon and our Norman ancestors, we doubt not but it will be read with interest. His pastoral scenes, too, are not undeserving of praise, as the following extract will show:—

"How sweetly sinks the summer evening down
Upon this wooded dell and winding stream!
How soothing every sight and every sound!
See how the purple flush o' the sinking sun
Glow on the glorious heath-blooms on yon hill,
And pours its magic radiance on the sward,
That prank'd with flow'rets, and of mild descent,
Slopes to the murmuring margin of the wave!
Nature is sinking softly down to rest,
Radiant with innocence—calm, holy, pure,
As the first object of a poet's love."

The Gem of the Peak; or, Matlock Bath and its Vicinity, &c. &c.
By W. ADAM.

One of the many books published for the amusement and instruction of the tourist. It describes "the beautiful mountain scenery of the Peak, with its magnificent caves—the remarkable position and singular prosperity of Buxton—the romantic beauties of Matlock Bath—the ancient and attractive remains of Haddon Hall"—and the splendid palace of Chatsworth, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to whom the work is dedicated. It is embellished with several highly-finished lithographic sketches, contains a map of the county, and there appears to have been a good deal of time and attention bestowed in its getting up. This serviceable little book will direct hundreds—we hope thousands—to one of the most beautiful and interesting tours that can be made in the beautiful land we live in.

Dramatic and Prose Miscellanies. By ANDREW BECKET, Author of "Shakspeare Himself Again," &c. Edited by WILLIAM BEATTIE, M.D.

The labours of this octogenarian of literature have been resuscitated by Dr. Beattie with some care and attention, and with the kindest and best of intentions. Mr. Becket, in his youth, enjoyed the esteem and confidence of Garrick, and acted occasionally as his amanuensis. It was to this he owed his turn for dramatic composition; and (unfortunately) when urged by his father to adopt a more settled line of life, he would talk of the great advantage which the encouragement of Garrick held out. In soaring to the heights of Parnassus, young Becket was but ill

required for his pains. Through the interest of his patron he was appointed sub-librarian at Carlton House—an appointment which he held for many years with credit and satisfaction, and small pecuniary profit. During this time he wrote many articles for the periodical press. As the author of “Shakspeare Himself Again,” he is justly celebrated. His biographer very feelingly remarks on his deprivation of sight through age and natural infirmity; but cheers us with the information “that he can repeat Milton’s beautiful episode on the loss of sight without murmuring at the dispensation; talk of ‘the blind old man of Scio’s rocky isle,’ thankful that he has read him in his youth; and that he has employed his spring and summer in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and can now reflect with pleasure on its sunny landscapes, even when the darkness of life and old age have fallen heavy upon him.”

The present neat edition of his works cannot fail to enhance his former reputation, and sincerely do we hope that Mr. Becket, in his now declining days, will reap that reward for which the efforts of his friend Dr. Beattie are generously directed.

Romantic and Picturesque Germany. Illustrated by a Series of Engravings on Steel by eminent English Artists, from Drawings taken on the Spot, with a Topographical and Historical Description. Translated by MISS HENNINGSEN.

This work, under the title of *L’Allemagne Romantique et Pittoresque* has been much admired on the continent. We welcome its appearance here, and feel fully assured that the undertaking will prove highly successful. The letter-press, which is exceedingly well translated by Miss Henningsen, is interesting, and shows a true feeling both for art and nature. The subjects delineated are very beautiful—more particularly the views taken in that wonderful little district, which is appropriately called Saxon Switzerland. When completed, it will form an admirable guide-book to some of the most inviting regions in Europe.

The Management of Bees, with a Description of the “Lady’s Safety Hive.” By SAMUEL BAGSTER, JUN. *With Forty Illustrative Engravings.* Second Edition.

The first edition of this valuable little work having been speedily exhausted, the second has been prepared to meet the demand. The principal object of the author in its publication appears to have been that laudable desire of ingenuous minds to impart the results of experience and knowledge for the enjoyment and benefit of others. Having, he tells us, from his earliest youth, delighted in the study of natural history, his attention became gradually concentrated on the habits and instincts of bees. Finding no work in which the various researches of former writers were combined, the idea struck him that a small volume, comprising a succinct account of each real or fancied improvement, with a few practical remarks deduced from the natural history and propensities of the bee, might prevent many persons from commencing bee-keeping by imperfect methods, and thus avoid much vexation and disappointment. But this is not all; the author has examined and tested by actual experience, with the feeling of a truly humane mind, the best methods of taking the honey and yet of preserving the bees. The result of this has been, together with many other practical improvements, the invention of a new hive, here described, which he has denominated “The Lady’s Safety Hive,” and by which all

the purposes in bee management are secured with perfect safety even to ladies. There is a great number of wood-engravings scattered through the volume, which are beautifully executed; and there is also a coloured frontispiece, which will enable the reader at once to discriminate between the different sorts of bees. Altogether we have no doubt that this little work will take its stand as the inseparable companion to the bee-hive, forming, as it certainly does, "a complete practical guide to one of the most interesting, instructive, and amusing pursuits in the whole circle of natural history."

Anderson's Tourist's Guide through Scotland, upon a New and Improved Plan, with Maps and Charts of the principal Pleasure Tours.

Now that the time for tourists has arrived, we cannot do better than direct attention to this interesting little volume. Its object is to supply a guide to the picturesque scenery of Scotland on as concise and simplified a plan as is consistent with accuracy and distinctness. The plan appears to be excellent: each tour is laid down, described, and a map given, with the distances, and all remarkable objects noted; there is then a general account of the most interesting scenes and their history, so arranged as to meet the eye at the moment, and to furnish all the information which the tourist on the spot might require, or to assist his memory when returned from his wanderings. We shall give a short specimen of the style of the work, and then leave with our readers, cordially recommending it to their perusal, this lively and agreeable companion to the "land of the mountain and flood."

"From the second week of August to the end of October is generally the best season for a highland tour. Earlier the scenery has not assumed its full beauty, although in June and July, if the weather be dry, nothing can be more delightful than a full and long summer day of such ramblings.

"Ye rich and luxurious, then, as soon as the Lammas floods have passed away, leave your nauseating artificial splendours and take to the mountain and the lake! Ye toiling citizens, throw your cares aside, emerge from your smoked alleys, and taste the pure air of the hills, and visit sights which will astonish you! Ye happy lovers of the commencing honey-moon, fly to the still groves, and the silvery fountains and waterfalls, and dream days of bliss, which will be bright visions to you during your long years of sober matrimony! Ye stomach-tormented, spleen-eaten hypochondriacs, throw your 'physic to the dogs,' forswear the fatal luxury of a slow rolling coach, take wallet on back, and staff in hand, and search for appetite's and hunger's sweet sauce, and kind nature's balmy restorer, among the heather and the birchen shaws! Come each and all of you, arouse as at the sound of some thrilling pibroch—the spirit of nature and beauty is abroad, the great magician of song and romance is sounding sweet in your fancies; and, lo! a genuine guide is at hand to direct your steps aright."

Recherches Pratiques sur les Maladies de l'Oreille, et sur le Développement de l'Ouïe et de la Parole chez les Sourds Muets. Par le Dr. DELEAU JEUNE.

Hitherto, many of the diseases of the ear have been, and very justly too, the opprobrium of the faculty. Men of great medical talent seem to avoid the important organ of social intercourse, as they would the pestilence. Its disarrangements are so many thorns in their path, which, instead of endeavouring to eradicate, they avoid by stepping on one side. Hence, in England, the care of this organ has fallen into the hands of quacks,

who make up their want of skill by a superabundance of impudence. In France this reproach cannot be justly urged, for Dr. Deleau has, by his assiduity, his knowledge, and his skill, penetrated to those parts of the ear, to reach which has, till now, baffled the attempts of every practitioner. To the uninitiated in anatomy, it will be necessary to state that the ear is divided into three distinct compartments, viz. the outward ear, which is terminated by the tympanum; the middle ear, which is a cavity behind the tympanum, and which ought always to be filled with atmospherical air, drawn into it by means of the eustachian tube; and, lastly, the labyrinth, which is near the brain, and lies within the skull itself. Till Dr. Deleau studied the ear, there was no cure, save constitutional treatment, for those diseases that took place behind the tympanum. Now, a very great proportion of the ailments producing deafness are seated in the middle ear and the eustachian tube leading to it. This able French aurist, by means of tubes of his own invention, penetrates through the eustachian passage, and reaching the cavity behind the tympanum, introduces at once the atmospheric air, and the patient's deafness leaves him, as if by the agency of a miracle. In this manner he has cured vast numbers. His own government has not been ungrateful to him for it, as it has rewarded him with honours, and with something more substantial in the shape of a pension. We have purposely avoided being technical in this short and inadequate notice of the doctor's book, as we wish to serve the general cause of humanity. Let, then, the afflicted, either with incipient or confirmed deafness, procure the work, and they will soon discover whether their malady be curable or not; if they find that it is seated in the middle ear, or in the eustachian passage, a journey to Paris is all that is necessary for their cure.

Summary of Works that we have received, of which we have no space to make a lengthened notice.

Pickwick Abroad, or the Tour in France. By G. W. M. REYNOLDS. Parts V. and VI.—All abroad. This offence of copying and spoiling ought to be made penal by act of parliament.

The Monthly Tales, Oddities, and Comments. No. II.—Very odd indeed, and equally dull.

Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland. Parts XLVII. and XLVIII.—There is no lack of interest in these Border Tales: the present parts fully sustain the reputation of the work.

A Night near Windsor, or Past Royal Annals; and a Tale of the Turf. By A. COLLINGRIDGE, Esq.—Another failure—a decided failure.

Astronomy Simplified; or, Distant Glimpses of Celestial Bodies. By F. B. BURTON.—An attempt to familiarise this most abstruse science by an explanation of its technicalities—well adapted, from its simplicity and clearness of detail, for the use of schools.

Plain Instructions for every Person to make a Will, with Forms of Bequests, Tables of Duties, &c., and an Abstract of the New Act 1 Vict. c. 26; also a Plain Guide to Executors and Administrators, showing the Duties of their Trusts, and how safely to perform them.—Another useful little book on an important subject.

Poems, Longer and Shorter. By THOMAS BURBIDGE, of Trinity College, Cambridge.—We prefer the shorter; but both classes are rich in promise of future excellence.

Poems. By ELIZA MARY HAMILTON.—As a juvenile attempt, the work before us is deserving of praise. The fair author has a pretty way of expressing her thoughts, and shows herself a sincere and ardent lover of nature.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- The Book of the Court. By W. J. Thoms. 8vo. 16s.
 The Holy Scriptures Translated. By Miles Coverdale. 1535. 4to. 35s.
 Sermons on the Temptation of Christ. By the Rev. E. Schobell. 12mo. 4s.
 Journal of a Naturalist. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 9s. 6d.
 Thom's Dialogues on Universal Salvation. 8vo. 5s.
 Anderson's Tourist's Guide through Scotland. Second Edition. 12mo. 5s.
 Landscape Lyrics. By W. Anderson. 4to. 12s.
 Wright's Early Mysteries, and other Latin Poems of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
 The Authority of Tradition in Matters of Religion. By G. Halden. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Ellis's (the Rev. W. W.) Sermons. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Thomson's (the Rev. E.) Family Sermons. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Prophecy, Types, and Miracles. By the Rev. E. Thompson. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 M'Neill's Sermons on the Second Advent. Third Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d.
 Wood on Rail Roads. Third edition. 8vo. 31s. 6d.
 Billing's First Principles of Medicine. Third edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Cassella's Italian Correspondence for Ladies. 12mo. 6s.
 De Porquet's French Dictionary. New edition. 5s.
 Life of the late Thomas Telford, written by Himself. 4to. 3l. 8s.
 Patterson's Insects mentioned in Shakspeare. Fcp. 6s.
 Shakspeare's Works. 1 vol. 12mo. 10s. 6d.
 Mudie on Man, "Physical." 12mo. 5s.
 Knox's New Map of Scotland. 5s. in case.
 Bentham's Works, Part IV. Royal 8vo. 9s.
 Tupper's Ode of the Coronation. 12mo. 1s.
 Queen Berengaria's Courtesy, and other Poem. By Lady E. S. Wortley. 3 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d.
 Smith's Principles of Phrenology. 8vo. 5s. 6d.
 The American in Paris. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.
 Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick. Second Series. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Pepys' Remains of the late Lord Viscount Royston. Royal 8vo. 18s.
 Lympsfeld and the Old Oak Chair. 8vo. 6s.
 Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper. Tenth Edition. Fcp. 5s.
 Twenty Essays on Providence. Fcp. 3s. 6d.
 Gallaudet's Bible Stories for the Young. 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 The Honest Waterman. New Edition. Fcp. 2s. 6d.
 Hankinson's Lent Lectures. Fcp. 2s. 6d.
 Memoir of B. Overberg. By Schubert. 12mo. 3s.
 Extracts from the Diary of a Huntsman. By T. Smith. 8vo. 21s.
 The Experimental Philosopher. By M. Higgins. Royal 16mo. 9s. 6d.
 Littell on the Diseases of the Eye. Revised by Houston. Fcp. 5s.
 Carlyon's Scripture Notices and Proofs. 8vo. 10s. 6d.
 Waterton's Essays on Natural History. Second Edition. Fcp. 8s.
 Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. Vol. XXI. 8vo. 15s.
 Morewood's History of Inebriating Liquors. 8vo. 16s.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

A second edition of Sir Lytton Bulwer's "ALICE, OR THE MYSTERIES," is just ready; also a fifth edition of his "LADY OF LYONS."

Mr. Carlyle has just published his new work, "SARTOR RESARTUS; the Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröckh."

Miss Burdon, author of "Seymour of Sudeley," has in the press a new novel, entitled "THE LOST EVIDENCE."

Mr. Lodge's "PEERAGE," with the arms of the Peers beautifully engraved, and including the new Creations, is now ready.

The new edition of "THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS" is just published.

The "TALES OF THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES" are now ready, founded on a tradition of the Sussex coast, and on facts connected with the death of the Second William.

The Speeches of Lord Brougham, under his Lordship's immediate superintendence, in 4 vols. 8vo.

The Book of Family Crests, comprising nearly every Family Bearing, alphabetically arranged according to the surnames of the Bearers, and properly Blazoned or Explained, accompanied by nearly four thousand engravings, illustrative of the Crests of all the Peers, Baronets, and upwards of a hundred thousand families of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, the Colonies, and various parts of the world, with remarks, historical and explanative; a Glossary of Terms, &c.

FINE ARTS.

DR. CHALMERS.—*A full-length Portrait engraved by LUPTON, from the Painting by GORDON.* J. Anderson, Jun., Edinburgh.

Mr. Anderson has performed an acceptable service by this spirited undertaking. A large sum has been embarked in it, and both the painter and engraver have here given such a specimen of their talents as will not easily be forgotten. This portrait comes before us, too, at a moment singularly opportune. We believe few persons who have heard Dr. Chalmers on his late visit to London, will have failed to feel impressed with a sense of his transcendent abilities. His is indeed one of those extraordinary minds which appear but seldom, and to perpetuate the remembrance of him, as seen at the Hanover Square Rooms, we could hardly conceive a more fitting memorial than this portrait. As a production of art, we scarcely know which most to admire, the truth and beauty of the painting, or the delicacy and effective skill of the engraving. It will, we have no doubt, find its way into the possession of most of his admirers, and thus prove that on no individual of the present day could such an expense have been incurred with greater safety or certainty of success. Together with this portrait we have received a work entitled "Sketches of the Edinburgh Clergy," containing, among others, a short Biography of Dr. Chalmers, from which, had our limits permitted, we should have made some extracts; we must, however, content ourselves with referring to it as a brief and interesting local history.

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

ALTHOUGH it cannot certainly be affirmed that we have as yet recovered from our late commercial difficulties, yet we hope we have for some time past been at least progressing. The accounts from our manufacturing districts are encouraging, and the prospects of the harvest, we believe, are equally so. The *Great Western* has again returned from New York, having completed her voyage in the astonishingly short space of twelve and a half days. As we lately remarked, this must have an effect on our relations with that vast continent, of which it would perhaps, at present, be impossible to form any adequate conception. We have also to congratulate our literary friends on the passing of the International Copyright Act, which, from all we hear, is likely to be reciprocated in other countries. Such a bond of union among the educated of all nations will be as honourable as it has become necessary.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,

On Wednesday, 25th of July.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 206 and a-half—Consols, for money, 93 seven-eighths to 94, and for the Account, 94 to one-eighth.—Three per Cent. reduced, 94.—Three and a Half per Cent., reduced, 101 one-quarter.—Exchequer Bills, 78s. to 80s. prem.—India Stock, 270 to 1.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Portuguese New Five per Cent. 35 and a-half to three-quarters—Dutch, Two and a Half per Cent., 54 five-eighths to seven-eighths.—Dutch, Five per Cent., 102 and a half to three-eighths—Spanish Active Bonds, 21 three-quarters to seven-eighths.

MONEY MARKET REPORT. July 25.—The state of the Money Market is considered by most persons as somewhat anomalous just at present. Money is known to be so abundant that good bills of exchange are to be discounted at an extremely moderate rate of interest, and yet the public securities continue to decline in value rather considerably. The American State Securities are negotiated in the open market, and no especial cognisance is accordingly taken at the Stock Exchange of the business transacted in those interests, but it is probable that a larger amount of capital has been absorbed by them lately than the public have any conception of. We could name certain States, the bonds of which have, within the last few days, been seeking purchasers in the city, and in the most wholesale manner. This circumstance may, perhaps, account for the diversion to a certain extent of the dividends, and other monies from the ordinary channels of investment, and the consequent depression of the English and Foreign Stock Markets. At all events, we hear of no reports that can be supposed to have had any effect upon them. Consols left off this evening at 93 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 94 for money, and 94 $\frac{1}{8}$ for the Account. Exchequer Bills were quoted 78s. to 80s. premium, and Bank Stock 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 207.

In the Foreign Market Active Spanish Bonds closed at 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ with the overdue coupons, Five per Cent. Portuguese, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, Columbian 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, Brazilian 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, Five per Cent. Dutch 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. ditto at 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$.

The Share Market has participated but little in the general heaviness of the day. Great Western Railway Shares were done at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, London and Birmingham 82 to 84 premium, London and Brighton 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ dis., and London and Blackwall at $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ dis. per share.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM JUNE 19, TO JULY 20, 1838, INCLUSIVE.

June 19.—D. Woodhouse, Little James Street, Bedford Row, chemist.—C. Palmer, Hertford Street, May Fair, wine merchant.—J. P. Fenner, Bishopsgate Street Within, leather factor.—J. Jenks, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.—G. Hoare, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, grocer.—R. B. Cooke, Birmingham, corn-factor.—W. Hartley, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, miller.—R. Brown, Buckingham, draper.—C. Healy, Nottingham, grocer.—W. Long, Warminster, Wiltshire, ironmonger.—H. Lloyd, Bristol, brushmaker.

June 22.—J. Sell, Union Street, Southwark, baker.—A. C. Freeman, Goswell Street Road, butcher.—J. Fellows, Nottingham, silk throwster.—W. Heblethwaite, Preston, farmer.—H. O. and J. Silk, Crown Court, Cheapside, carpet manufactures.—A. Keith, Piccadilly, chemist.—J. O. Becket, Brunswick Square, Middlesex, merchant.—R. Soanes, Swanscomb, Kent, coal-merchant.—R. Bradley, Hunslet, Yorkshire, draper.—W. Carter, Lower Union Parade, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, lodging-house keeper.

June 26.—R. Faves, Church Street, Lambeth, victualler.—D. M'Nichol, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Fearn, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, stockbroker.—J. Fairmaner, Farnham, Surrey, shopkeeper.—G. and D. Smith, Bir-

mingham, leather-sellers.—J. H. Bazley, Manchester, and H. Chapman, King Street, Cheapside, warehousemen.—M. Armitage, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hotel-keeper.—J. Collins, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, auctioneer.—J. Stephens, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, grocer.

June 29.—F. J. Lee, Long Acre, hatter.—T. Ford, Liverpool, builder.—T. Wilks, Preston, Lancashire, bellhanger.—P. Walt, North Shields, engineer.—J. H. Ashwell, Nottingham, lace manufacturer.—T. Rutter, Liverpool, innkeeper.—G. Massey, Congleton, Cheshire, plumber.—W. Green, Sheffield, ironmonger.

July 3.—H. D'Emden, Southampton Street, surgeon-dentist.—J. H. Morgan, Gerrard Street, Soho, victualler.—J. Payne, jun., Lawford, Essex, cattle dealer.—T. C. Waddy, Leeds, upholster.—J. Nall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, house and sign painter.—W. Thompson, Morpeth, Northumberland, spirit merchant.—W. Wood, Canterbury, law stationer.—F. Stevens, Cheltenham, hallier.—W. Read, Weymouth, linen draper.

July 6.—T. Viner, Hungerford, Berkshire, hop merchant.—R. Beeton, Blackfriars' Road, linen draper.—G. Balding, Southampton, currier.—J. Bowerman, Castle Cary, Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—J. Wilson, Burnley, Lancashire, draper.—E. Haley, Tong, Yorkshire,

cloth merchant.—N. Maclean, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, carpenter.—J. Stephenson and G. Moss, Nottingham, marble masons.—J. Spencer, Manchester, commission agent.

July 10.—J. Lawrence, Westbourne Street, Pimlico, beerseller.—W. Hayes, Salisbury, Wiltshire, grocer.—E. Wilson, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, bookseller.—J. Greenall, Liverpool, victualler.—R. L. Courtney, Walsall, Staffordshire, ironmonger.

July 13.—J. Hollis, New Windsor, Berkshire, builder.—J. Lovell, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, plumber.—J. and J. Newsome, Quarry Hill, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers.—H. Mackay, Manchester, tailor.

July 17.—G. Martin, Oxford Street, builder.

—T. M'Swiney, Tonbridge Wells, Kent, builder.—T. Smith, Little James Street, Gray's-Inn Lane, coach and harness maker.—J. Franks, Oxford Market, Oxford Street, dealer.—J. Taylor, Meltham, Yorkshire, clothier.—W. Smith, Swarkeston Lowes, Derbyshire, dealer.—J. Roch, Pembroke, currier.—J. Bowerman, Castle Cary, Somerset, shopkeeper.

July 20.—M. Baker, Hampton, Middlesex, linen draper.—J. Hamilton, Broadway, Westminster, wholesale ironmonger.—H. Levin, Crown Court, Cheapside, merchant.—R. Wilkin, Wigton, Cumberland, cattle dealer.—W. Mason, Plymouth, victualler.—R. Rose, Sutton Valence, Kent, grocer and draper.—T. Court, Hampton-in-Arden, Warwickshire, innkeeper.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude $51^{\circ} 37' 32''$ N. Longitude $3^{\circ} 51''$ West of Greenwich.

The mode of keeping these registries is as follows:—At Edmonton the warmth of the day is observed by means of a thermometer exposed to the north in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by a horizontal self-registering thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the barometer and thermometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

| 1838. | Range of Ther. | Range of Barom. | Prevailing Winds. | Rain in Inches | Prevailing Weather. |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| June | | | | | |
| 23 | 71-47 | 30.05-30.04 | S.W. & S. | | Generally clear. |
| 24 | 77-44 | 29.98-29.94 | S.W. | | Generally clear. |
| 25 | 75-53 | 30.00-29.99 | N.E. & S.E. | | Generally clear. |
| 26 | 61-55 | 29.94-29.94 | N. | .7 | Cloudy, raining very heavily during the morning. |
| 27 | 65-55 | 29.94 Stat. | S.W. | | Cloudy, a little rain in the evening. |
| 28 | 66-54 | 29.94-29.93 | S.W. | .0125 | Noon clear, otherwise cloudy. [otherwise clear. |
| 29 | 64-51 | 29.92-29.91 | S.W. | | Even. cloudy, distant thunder, accomp. with rain, |
| 30 | 65-46 | 29.90-29.83 | S.W. | | Generally clear, except the evening. |
| July | | | | | |
| 1 | 67-52 | 29.88-29.83 | S.E. | .0875 | Generally cloudy, rain in the morn. and evening. |
| 2 | 72-57 | 29.96-29.94 | S. | .4625 | Morning clear, otherwise cloudy, with rain. |
| 3 | 65-56 | 30.00-29.98 | W. | .05 | Cloudy, raining generally all the morning. |
| 4 | 68-53 | 30.05-30.04 | S.E. | .4 | Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear. |
| 5 | 75-49 | 30.09 Stat. | S.E. | .0125 | Generally clear. |
| 6 | 75-57 | 29.98-29.92 | S.W. | .1 | Generally clear, except the morning.* |
| 7 | 69-54 | 29.92-29.91 | S.W. | .2125 | Generally clear, a little rain during the day. |
| 8 | 71-54 | 29.98-29.88 | W. | .0125 | Morning overcast, otherwise clear. |
| 9 | 76-57 | 30.08-30.06 | S.W. & W. | | Generally clear. |
| 10 | 75-56 | 30.10-30.09 | S.W. | | Generally clear. |
| 11 | 78-56 | 30.06-30.01 | S.W. | | Generally clear. |
| 12 | 75-58 | 30.00 Stat. | S.W. | | Morning overcast, otherwise clear. |
| 13 | 80-58 | 29.96-29.90 | S.E. | | Generally clear. |
| 14 | 67-59 | 29.74-29.61 | S.W. | | Cloudy, raining frequently during the day. |
| 15 | 70-56 | 29.80-29.66 | S.W. & W. | .25 | Morning clear, otherwise cloudy, rain at times. |
| 16 | 71-52 | 29.98-29.94 | S.W. | .2 | Generally clear. |
| 17 | 70-48 | 30.11-29.98 | S.W. | | Generally clear. |
| 18 | 69-58 | 30.17-29.98 | N.W. | | Evening clear, otherwise cloudy. |
| 19 | 75-51 | 30.16-30.07 | S.W. | | Generally clear. |
| 20 | 72-54 | 29.96-29.94 | S.W. & N.W. | .0625 | Morning cloudy, with rain, otherwise clear. |
| 21 | 70-51 | 30.00-29.94 | N.W. | | Generally clear. |
| 22 | 63-50 | 30.08-30.06 | N. | | Generally clear. |

* A very violent storm of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with heavy rain, on the morning of the 6th.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NEW PATENTS.

T. R. Bridson, of Great Bolton, Lancashire, Bleacher, and W. Latham, of Little Bolton, in the same county, Machine Maker, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for stitching, drying, and finishing woven fabrics. May 26th, 6 months.

S. Geary, of Hamilton Place, New Road, Middlesex, Architect, for improvements in the preparation of fuel. May 28th, 6 months.

T. R. Bridson, of Great Bolton, Lancashire, Bleacher, for certain improvements in the construction and arrangement of machinery or apparatus for stretching, mangling, drying, and finishing woven goods or fabrics, and part or parts of which improvements are applicable to other useful purposes. May 29th, 6 months.

M. Berry, of 66, Chancery Lane, Agent and Mechanical Draftsman, for certain improvements in the means of economising heat and fuel in furnaces or closed fire-places. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. May 31st, 6 months.

J. Wordsworth, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in machinery for heckling and dressing flax, hemp, and other fibrous materials. May 31st, 6 months.

P. Walker, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Brewer, for an improved apparatus to be used in cleansing beer and other fermented liquors. May 31st, 6 months.

L. Hebert, of Camden Town, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for a new and improved method or methods of uniting or soldering metallic substances. May 31st, 6 months.

G. Nassey, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Dyer, for a new vegetable preparation applicable to dyeing blues and other colours. May 31st, 6 months.

W. Rattray, of Aberdeen, North Britain, Manufacturing Chemist, for a certain improvement in the manufacture of the preparation called gelatine, size, and glue. May 31st, 6 months.

E. F. J. Duclos, late of Sainson, in the kingdom of Belgium, but now of Church, Lancashire, Gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of zinc, copper, tin, and antimony. May 31st, 6 months.

W. Needham, of Manchester, Lancashire, Gentleman, for an improved machine called the silkworm, for the purpose of spinning, twisting, and doubling silk. May 31st, 6 months.

N. Raper, of Greek Street Soho, Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in rendering fabrics and leather waterproof. May 31st, 6 months.

T. Walker, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Clock Maker, for improvements in steam-engines. May 31st, 6 months.

J. Hardy, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Iron Master, for certain improvements in rolling, making, or manufacturing shafts, rails, tire-iron, and various other heavy articles of metal, and the machinery or the apparatus used in the same. June 2nd, 6 months.

J. Green, of Ranelagh Grove, Chelsea, Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improvement on ovens. June 2nd, 6 months.

F. Sleddon, of Preston, Lancashire, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in the machinery or apparatus for spinning and doubling cotton, silk, flax, wool, and other fibrous substances. June 2nd, 6 months.

D. Cheetham, Jun., of Hollin's Mill, Staley Bridge, Chester, Cotton Spinner, for certain improvements in the machinery applicable to the preparation of cotton and other fibrous substances, for the purposes of spinning. June 5th, 6 months.

T. Beck, of the parish of Little Stonham, Suffolk, Gentleman, for new or improved apparatus or mechanism, for obtaining power and motion to be used as a mechanical agent generally, which he intends to denominate *Rotæ Vivæ*. June 5th, 6 months.

S. Parlour, of Croydon, Surrey, Gentleman, for improvements in paddle-wheels, and in commanding rotatory motion from steam or other power where change of speed and power are required. June 5th, 6 months.

T. H. Fiske, of Portsmouth, Hants, Watch and Clock Maker, for improvements in apparatus for measuring and indicating the depth of water in a ship's hold. June 5th, 6 months.

C. Knight, of Ludgate Street, in the city of London, Bookseller and Publisher, for improvements in the process and in the apparatus used in the production of

coloured impressions on paper, vellum, parchment, and pasteboard by surface-printing. June 7th, 6 months.

S. Clegg, of Sidmouth Street, Gray's Inn Road, Middlesex, Engineer, for improvements in gas meters. June 7th, 6 months.

J. C. Haddan, of Duke Street, Westminster, Middlesex, Gentleman, and J. Johnston, of Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, in the city of London, Brass Founder, for certain improvements in warming, in lighting, and in ventilating. June 7th, 6 months.

H. Kessels, Major in the Belgian Artillery, and Knight of several military orders, but now residing in St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for a certain new and improved means or apparatus for saving of lives and property from fire, which he denominates *The Salvator*. June 7th, 6 months.

R. Thomas, of No. 36, Saint James's Street, in the city of Westminster, Middlesex, Boot Maker, for certain improvements in apparatus to be attached to carriages, for the purpose of preventing horses from starting, and for stopping or restraining them when running away or descending hills. June 7th, 6 months.

E. J. Massey, of Liverpool, Lancashire, Watch Maker, for certain improvements in chronometers and other time-keepers. June 9th, 6 months.

A. Richardson, of Hackney, Middlesex, Distiller and Wine Merchant, for a new and improved mode of producing a pure spirit from malt and all kinds of grain, and from vegetable substances of every description containing saccharine matter. June 12th, 6 months.

J. Reed, of Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, Stone Mason, for improvements in joining slate, stone, and marble, for cisterns, and other purposes. June 12th, 6 months.

B. L. Shaw, of Henley, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Clothier, for improvements in preparing wool for, and in the manufacture and finishing of, woollen cloths, parts of which improvements are applicable to the weaving and stretching of other fabrics. June 12th, 6 months.

S. Parker, of Argyle Place, Middlesex, Lamp Maker, for improvements in lamps and apparatus connected therewith. June 12th, 6 months.

R. M. Hoe, late of New York, in the United States of America, but now residing at No. 66, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for grinding and polishing metal surfaces. June 12th, 6 months.

R. M. Hoe, late of New York, in the United States of America, but now residing at No. 66, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in machinery, or tools, and apparatus for chipping, levelling, smoothing, and polishing the surface of stone, slate, or such other materials. June 12th, 6 months.

H. R. Abraham, of Keppel Street, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, Middlesex, Civil Engineer and Architect, for a new or improved apparatus for regulating the supply of water, or other liquids, and the quantity delivered into receivers. June 14th, 6 months.

J. Winter, of Fountain Court, Cheapside, in the city of London, Glover, for improvements in painting, printing, or otherwise ornamenting the surfaces of leather, silk, cotton, or linen, which improvements are particularly applicable to the manufacture of gloves, stockings, and such like articles. June 14th, 6 months.

J. B. Doe, of Hope Street, Whitechapel, Middlesex, Iron Founder, for improvements in apparatus used in the manufacture of soap. June 14th, 6 months.

H. Davis, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire, Engineer, for certain improvements in engines, or machines, to be used for obtaining mechanical power, also for raising or impelling fluids. June 14th, 6 months.

J. Bunnett, of Deptford, Kent, Engineer, for improvements in steam-engines. June 14th, 6 months.

G. Price, of Cornhill, in the city of London, Esq., for improvements in clarifying water and other liquids. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. June 14th, 6 months.

R. Goodridge, of No. 7, Bell's Buildings, Salisbury Square, in the city of London, Purser in Her Majesty's Navy, for a new or improved apparatus for lifting or raising fluids on water or on land, and for marine propelling purposes without steam. June 14th, 6 months.

J. White, of the New Road, in the parish of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, Architect, for certain improvements in the construction of railroads, bridges, and viaducts. June 18th, 6 months.

W. Gossage, of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, Manufacturing Chemist, for certain improvements in manufacturing iron. June 18th, 6 months.

W. Garnett, of Haslingden, Lancashire, Dyer, for certain improvements in machinery for spinning and doubling wool, flax, cotton, silk, and other fibrous materials. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. June 19th, 6 months.

W. E. Newton, of Chancery Lane, Middlesex, Mechanical Draftsman, for improvements in diving apparatus. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. June 19th, 6 months.

J. W. Fraser, of Arundel Street, Strand, Middlesex, for improvements in raising or floating sunken and stranded vessels and other bodies. June 22d, 6 months.

E. C. Wilson, of Skinner Street, Snow Hill, in the city of London, Printer, for improvements in evaporation. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. June 22d, 6 months.

T. Joyce, of Camberwell New Road, Surrey, Gardener, for certain improvements in the mode of erecting, heating, and ventilating buildings. June 22d, 6 months.

P. Fairbairn, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in looms for weaving ribbons, tapes, and other fabrics. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad. June 22d, 6 months.

P. Fairbairn, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Machine Maker, for certain improvements in the machinery or apparatus for roving, spinning, doubling, and twisting cotton, flax, wool, or other fibrous substances. June 22d, 6 months.

R. Sandiford, of Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, Block Printer, for certain improvements in the art of block printing, and in certain arrangements connected therewith. June 22d, 6 months.

N. J. Larkin, of Wellington Street, Pentonville, Middlesex, Gentleman, for improvements in machinery for cutting corks and bungs. June 23d, 6 months.

G. H. Palmer, of New Cross, Deptford, Kent, Civil Engineer, for certain improvements in steam generators and engines applicable to locomotive and stationary uses, and in the carriages to be used therewith, and otherwise. June 25th, 6 months.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—JULY, 1838.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—June 25. Lord Lyndhurst, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the manner in which Sheriffs were appointed in the counties of Ireland in the years 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838, and to report thereon to the House.—The debate led to a protracted discussion touching the domestic policy of the Irish Government. At length the Marquess of Clanricarde suggested that the specific dates be omitted from the motion, leaving the inquiry general as to the appointment of sheriffs in Ireland. To this Lord Lyndhurst acceded, and the motion, as altered, was agreed to.—Their Lordships then adjourned.

June 26.—The Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was read a first time, and a second reading appointed for Monday next.—Their Lordships then adjourned till Friday.

June 29.—Lord Denman presented a Bill for the abolition, in certain cases, of oaths taken in the course of judicial proceedings. The Bill was introduced in consequence of the rejection from the Oaths' Validity Bill of that part which gave to individuals who had seceded from the Society of Friends, and who had not adopted any other particular form of christian faith, a right to give their affirmation instead of taking an oath. The present Bill was made more general, as it did not specify the seceder from any particular sect. He should move that the Bill be now read a first time, and that it be read a second time on Thursday next. After some opposition, the Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

July 2.—Lord Melbourne stated that he intended to take the second reading of the Municipal Corporations Bill for Ireland on Monday next.—The Benefices Pluralities Bill was read a second time, after a conversation, in the course of which the Archbishop of Canterbury stated his intention to move certain alterations in the committee,

which was fixed for Monday next.—The Freeman's Admission Bill went through committee.—Adjourned.

July 3.—Two of the lately gazetted Peers took the oaths and their seats— the Marquess of Carmarthen as Baron Osborne, and Lord King as Earl of Lovelace.—The Western Australia Bill was read a third time, on the motion of the Marquess of Lansdowne.—Earl Stanhope presented a petition from the Rev. Mr. Maberley, of the parish of Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, complaining of treatment which an agricultural labourer had received from the Board of Guardians under the Amended Poor Law Act.—A sharp conversation followed, in the course of which the Earl of Hardwick defended himself from certain charges contained in the petition, against his conduct in the case in question. The Duke of Richmond moved that the petition be rejected; and the motion having been supported by Lord Holland, the petition was rejected accordingly.—Two other petitions on the subject of the poor laws were then presented by Earl Stanhope; and at ten o'clock their Lordships adjourned.

July 4.—Lord Dundas took the oaths and his seat as Earl of Zetland, the new title to which his lordship has just been promoted.—The Blackheath Small Debts Bill was read a third time, and the other private Bills on the table were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

July 5.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from 1,000 bankers, merchants, and tradesmen of Bristol, complaining of the ill effects of the Beer Act, and of the pernicious effects of the numerous beer-shops throughout the country. The noble lord concluded by laying on the table a Bill providing for the repeal of the Beer Act from and after the 1st of April next.—The Duke of Wellington, Lord Portman, and the Bishop of Durham, expressed their sense of the mischiefs arising from the present system, though the noble duke had doubts if such a Bill as that introduced by Lord Brougham could, in point of form, originate in their Lordship's House. After some further conversation the Bill was read a first time.—The Charitable Estates Bill, the Postponement of Pleadings Bill, the Suitors' Money Bill, and the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill, were severally read a second time; and the Dissenters' Oaths Bill was referred to a select committee.—Their Lordships then adjourned.

July 6.—The Poor Law (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, after which a great number of amendments were proposed.—Lord Brougham observed, that the amendments were so numerous, and many of them so important, that the Bill as amended ought to be reprinted before it passed the House. After a short conversation it was ordered, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, that the debate be adjourned till Monday.

July 9.—The International Copyright Bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Monday se'nnight.—The Pluralities Benefices Bill went through committee, in order that some amendments proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury might be printed.—A protracted discussion took place on the question that the Irish Poor Law Bill do pass. The result was that, upon a division, the numbers were—for the Bill, 93; against it, 31; majority in favour of the Bill, 62. The Bill then passed, and their Lordships adjourned.

July 10.—Lord Brougham moved, pursuant to notice, that "an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause to be laid before the House a copy of instructions touching the warnings to be given or prohibitions to be issued against the entrance of Spanish ports by the vessels of Sardinia, Holland, or other neutral nations, and of any warning or notification that might have been given to neutrals generally."—Lord Melbourne opposed the motion, on the ground that no reasons had been stated why the papers in question ought to be produced.—After some discussion their Lordships divided; and curiously enough the numbers were even, being 57 contents and 57 non-contents—the Lord Chancellor having voted, there was no one to give the casting vote. The Duke of Wellington had retired from the House.—Lord Portman withdrew his Bill relating to Charitable Bequests, with a view to afford to Lord Brougham an opportunity to proceed with a Bill he was understood to have prepared on the subject.—Adjourned till Thursday.

July 12.—The Affirmation Bill went through committee; some amendments suggested by the Duke of Wellington having been adopted by Lord Denman, and Scotland having been exempted from the operation of the Bill, on the motion of the Earl of Haddington.—On the question that their Lordships resolve into committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, Lord Lyndhurst stated the amendments which he intended to propose, the chief one being to make the qualification

10*l.*, and that the annual value should be fixed according to the rate paid for the relief of the poor, the amount of the landlord's repairs and insurance being estimated.—After some discussion their Lordships went into committee; and there was a division on Lord Lyndhurst's amendment for clause 6, introducing the 10*l.* qualification. It was carried by 96 to 36.—Lord Melbourne said, after that division he would not press their Lordships with further debate; he considered that their Lordships' opinion had been expressed in that division.—Lord Lyndhurst proposed some other amendments, in order that they might be debated on the bringing up of the report.—The Bill, as amended, was then ordered to be reported on Tuesday next; after which their Lordships adjourned.

July 13.—Lord Sudley, one of the new Peers, took the oaths and his seat.—The Forest of Dean Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Monday.

July 16.—Lord Methuen, one of the newly-created Peers, took the oaths and his seat.—The Prisons (Scotland) Bill, the India Steam Ship Company Bill, and the Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill, were brought up from the Commons.—Lord Ellenborough asked if the Bill lately passed by their Lordships for the protection of East Indian labourers was to be pressed upon the other House of Parliament this session.—Lord Glenelg promised an answer in a day or two.—The Duke of Wellington declared that if the Bill should not pass, some other measure on the subject would be absolutely necessary.—The Benefices Pluralities Bill went through committee. The Church Discipline Bill and the Sheriffs' Courts Bill were severally read a second time, and their Lordships then adjourned.

July 17.—The Forest of Dean Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Juvenile Offenders Bill went through committee, as did the International Copyright Bill *pro forma*, after the expression of a hope by the Duke of Wellington that the rights of the Universities would be preserved.—The Marquis of Lansdowne believed that no change had been proposed on this subject, and that he should be able to satisfy the noble duke of the fact.—Lord Wharncliffe called attention to the appointment of magistrates, particularly in the West Riding of Yorkshire, declaring that the Lord Chancellor now made the appointments with reference to the politics of the parties, and with the view of "balancing" the political opinions of the Bench, which he viewed as the commencement of a new system, and one of a very prejudicial tendency. His lordship concluded by moving that there be laid on the table copies of any petitions, memorials, or other communications sent to the Lord High Chancellor from any person or persons residing in Leeds or its neighbourhood, respecting the insertion of certain names into the commission of the peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.—The report on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was brought up, and the third reading fixed for Friday week.—The Qualification of Members Bill passed through committee.—The other orders of the day having been gone through, their Lordships adjourned till Thursday.

July 18.—The third reading of the International Copyright Bill was postponed until Monday next.—The County Treasurer's (Ireland) Bill was read the second time.—The Qualification of Members' Bill was read the third time and passed.—The Affirmations in lieu of Oaths Bill (Lord Denman's) was thrown out on a division: the contents being 16, the non-contents 32. The Prisons (West Indies) Bill was read the second time.—The Slave Vessels Captured Bill was read the second time.—Several other Bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

July 19.—The Vagrant Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.—A Bill to simplify the law relating to the devise of estates was read a second time.—Several Bills were advanced a stage, and the remaining clauses of the Benefices Plurality Bill were discussed. Some amendments proposed by Earl Cawdor were ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on the third reading of the Bill on Monday.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 25.—Lord John Russell having moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, Lord Francis Egerton proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a third time that day three months.—After a discussion, in which nothing new was elicited, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the third reading of the Bill, 169; for Lord F. Egerton's amendment, 134.—Some new clauses were added on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, and the Bill passed.

June 26.—Sir Edward Knatchbull moved for the appointment of a select committee

to inquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the liberation of Thom, *alias* Courtenay, from the lunatic asylum.—Lord J. Russell said that, though he viewed the circumstances with great pain, he objected not to inquiry, and felt that the government had no reason to fear it.

June 27.—Lord J. Russell, in speaking of the business of the House, said that he proposed to proceed with the Tithes (Ireland) Bill on Monday next.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the Schools (Scotland) Bill, an hon. member proposed that the House be counted, and it was “counted out.”

June 29.—There being only nineteen members present at four o'clock, an adjournment necessarily took place.

July 2.—Sir Robert Peel announced that, without any change of opinion on his part as to the importance of the Controverted Elections Bill, he would withdraw it for the present, because he saw no chance of his being able to carry it through at this advanced period of the session.—A similar intimation was given by the Attorney-General with respect to the Copyhold and Practice Bills; and by Lord J. Russell as to the Government Controverted Elections Bill.—Mr. Shaw Lefevre said he meant to carry through his Bill respecting the commutation of tithes this session, if possible. The Attorney-General, in answer to Mr. Hawes, made a like statement as to the Imprisonment for Debt Bill.—On the motion for going into committee on the Tithes (Ireland) Bill, Mr. H. G. Ward moved the resolution of which he had given notice, and which went to re-affirm the principle contained in the celebrated appropriation clause.—Lord Morpeth, on the part of the Government, “gave a reluctant but decided negative to the resolution.”—After a debate in which nothing new was said, the House divided, and Mr. Ward’s resolution was negatived by a majority of 224; the numbers having been—for the resolution 46, against it, 270.—A motion by Sir Charles Style for the committal of the Bill that day three months having been negatived without a division, the House went into committee. On the third clause an amendment proposed by Mr. Shaw was carried by a majority of 188 to 167. The object of this amendment was to provide that the reduction from the incomes of the clergy should be less by five per cent. than that proposed by the Bill, and it was therefore of very considerable importance.—Another amendment moved by the right hon. gentleman was met by a motion by Mr. Brotherton, that the chairman should report progress. As the amendment made an additional advantage of five per cent. to the clergyman consequent on the nonpayment of tithes for six months, the breaking up of the committee would have been rather a desirable circumstance. But Lord J. Russell could scarcely agree to such a step at so early an hour as twelve o'clock, and the motion of Mr. Brotherton was therefore outvoted by a majority of 219 to 51.—Mr. James Grattan then moved that the chairman report progress, and again the motion was negatived on a division. The numbers were—for Mr. Grattan’s motion, 78; against it, 137.—A similar motion was made by another hon. member, and once more defeated; the numbers having been, 59 for the motion, and against it 106. At length Mr. Kemble moved that the House do adjourn. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place; and the motion having been agreed to, the House adjourned.

July 3.—At four o'clock, there being only twenty-three members present, an adjournment took place.

July 4.—Lord Mahon gave notice that in consequence of the Controverted Elections Bill having been withdrawn by Sir Robert Peel, he should withdraw till the next session his motion that election petitions be tried by a tribunal independent of the House of Commons.—Two divisions took place on the Hackney Carriages Bill, which was at length read a third time and passed.—A preliminary debate, on the Bankruptcy Court Bill, was concluded by a division, and a majority of 37 to 28 in favour of the motion. It was at length agreed that the Bill should go through committee *pro forma* on Thursday, with a view to its postponement to some future time.—Adjourned.

July 5.—The Speaker appeared in the House at the usual hour, but as there were only thirty-three members present, there was again “no House.”

July 6.—Lord John Russell moved that for the future the House shall sit on Tuesday and Thursdays from 12 till 4 o'clock, for the consideration of the orders of the day, and resume at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with the notices of motions. The motion was carried on a division by a majority of 123 to 97.—Lord J. Russell stated that on the sitting of the House to-morrow he intended to proceed with the Scotch Prisons Bill; then, if time permitted, with the English Prisons Bill. On Monday he intended to take the miscellaneous estimates. On Tuesday he

proposed to take the Irish Tithe Bill at the sitting of the House as the first order of the day, and terminate the discussion thereon at four o'clock.—On the motion of the noble lord, Mr. Baines's Bill for applying the first-fruits and tenths to increase the income of the poor Clergy was postponed for three months.—Adjourned.

July 9.—An answer from the Queen to the address of the 26th June was brought up. It stated that instructions had been given to her Majesty's ambassador at Madrid to use every exertion for the speedy adjustment of the claims of the late British Legion upon the Spanish Government.—The Middlesex County Courts Bill was further considered, after an amendment by Captain Wood, that the Bill be re-committed, had been negatived by a majority of 80 to 5.—The National Loan Fund Bill was read a third time and passed, on a division in which the numbers were—for the Bill, 109; against it, 38.—The report on the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Bill was further considered, after an amendment moved by Mr. Cayley, for the rejection of the Bill, had been negatived by 63 to 47.—The House then went into Committee of Supply, and proceeded with the consideration of the miscellaneous estimates. Several of these gave rise to conversations, especially the vote which included the expense of the coronation medals. A general opinion was expressed that the execution of the medals was inferior, and the fact was admitted by Mr. Labouchere, who explained it as having been caused by a severe accident that had befallen the medalist while employed upon the work.—The House having resumed, the Qualification of Members Bill was read a third time by a majority of 63 to 14.—The Solicitor General obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better custody of public records.—Adjourned.

July 10.—To a question by Sir J. Graham, Mr. P. Thomson said he found he should not be able to proceed with the Pilotage Bill this session.—Mr. O'Connell announced that he did not propose to go on with the Attorneys and Solicitors (Ireland) Bill.—The Irish Tithe Bill then went through committee *pro formâ*, and the chairman having reported progress, obtained leave to sit again on Thursday.—Mr. Gladstone's motion for an address to the Crown, praying that a Commission be appointed to inquire into the past and present relations between the Caffres and the Colonists on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, was negatived on a division of 41 to 32.

July 11.—The third reading of the Hartlepool Dock and Railway Bill was carried, after an opposition by Mr. Cayley, by a majority of 65 to 15.—On the motion for the third reading of the Middlesex County Courts Bill, a clause was struck out, on the motion of Sir Edward Sugden, by 92 votes to 15. The further consideration of the Bill till to-morrow was then moved by Mr. Fox Maule, and agreed to.—After some discussion the Westminster Improvement Bill was withdrawn.—Mr. S. Lefevre moved the second reading of the Parochial Assessment Bill.—Mr. Goulburn moved that the Bill be read a second time "this day six months." On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 104 to 42, and the Bill was read a second time.—The Small Debts (Scotland Bill) was lost on the motion for the third reading by a majority of 63 to 45.—The Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and committed *pro formâ*, on the motion of Mr. Serjeant Jackson.—The second reading of the Waste Lands (Ireland) Bill was postponed for three months, with the consent of Mr. Lynch, who had the charge of it, on account of the advanced state of the session.—The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill went through committee, as did the Local Commissioners Relief Bill.—The Qualification of Members Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of the Attorney General, the Imprisonment for Debt Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Dublin Police Bill went through committee; and the Clare County Advance Bill was referred to a select committee.—Adjourned.

July 12.—The third reading of the Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill, and the adjourned debate on the Middlesex County Courts Bill, were deferred till Monday.—On the motion for further considering the report on the Coal Trade (Port of London) Bill, Lord G. Somerset moved an amendment, which was afterwards withdrawn, and the Bill went through committee and was reported.—Mr. P. Thomson's Bill regarding "trading companies" was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Saturday.—It was arranged, at the suggestion of Sir J. Graham, that the Conveyance of the Mails by Railways Bill should be committed *pro formâ*, in order to have the Bill reprinted in the shape in which Mr. Labouchere now wished to bring it before the House.—The Attorney General said that he intended to have the Copyhold Bills printed *pro formâ*, in order to their being placed before the country in a more perfect form.—The further consideration of the report of the Bankrupts Estates Bill was deferred till Saturday.—The Parliamentary Burghs (Scotland) Bill went

through Committee, on the motion of Mr. Fox Maule; there having been for the motion 56, and against it 36.—The Public Records Bill was read the second time.—After some other orders were disposed of, the House adjourned at six o'clock; and, on re-assembling then, it was counted out.

July 13.—The Prisons Bill was further considered in committee, and, after several amendments, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.—On the motion of Viscount Ingestrie, returns were ordered of the expense of building her Majesty's ship Vernon.—Mr. R. Steuart obtained leave to bring in a Bill to vest in the Treasury the powers of the Commissioners for the Redemption and Sale of the Land Tax of Corporations, which was brought in accordingly, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.—Sir F. Trench gave notice that on Monday he would move for returns of all rewards offered by the Irish Government for the discovery of offenders, and not paid by them.—Adjourned.

July 16.—Considerable discussion took place on the motion that the Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill be read a third time.—Mr. Pryme moved, and Mr. Wolverley Attwood seconded an amendment, postponing the third reading for six months.—On a division, the original motion was carried by a majority of 102 to 38; and the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Ashley gave notice that on the first motion for going into Committee of Supply, he should bring forward as an amendment the motion of which he had given notice on the subject of factories.—To an inquiry by Mr. O'Connell, Sir George Grey replied that the legislature of Jamaica had voted the extinction of the negro apprenticeship on the 1st of August of this year. This took place on the 9th of June; but when the packet sailed, the council had not decided upon the subject.—Lord John Russell, in moving that the House resolve into committee on the Irish Tithe Bill, took occasion to explain the intentions of Government in respect of the existing arrears; on which subject Sir Robert Peel had recommended that the residue of the million, voted several years since as a fund for loans to the unpaid clergy, should be employed in buying up from such tithe-owners as should be willing to sell the rights to the arrears due from the occupying tenants. Lord John now stated that this residue was not so large as had been supposed; that, besides the 640,000*l.* which had been lent to the clergy, 100,000*l.* had been advanced in aid of public works; that there remained, however, 240,000*l.*, which, with so much of the 640,000*l.* as had been repaid by the clergy, he proposed to apply in the buying up of the existing arrears, but with this difference—that whereas Sir R. Peel's proposal left it *optional* with every tithe-owner to accept the arrangement or not, this measure of the Government was intended to be universal, and therefore compulsory.—After a committee, *pro forma*, on the Act respecting the advances to the Clergy, the House resolved itself into committee on the main measure—the Tithe Bill, and the clauses up to the 42nd having been gone through, the chairman reported progress, and the Bill was ordered to be further considered on Thursday.—Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a Bill for further suspending the appointments to certain dignities and offices in cathedrals and collegiate churches, and to sinecure rectories, and for preventing the immediate effects on ecclesiastical jurisdictions of the measures in progress for the alteration of dioceses.—The Prisons Bill, the Trading Company Bill, and the County Clare Advance Bill, severally passed through committee.—The Land Tax Reduction Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—The Coal Trade (Port of London) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Highway Rates Bill went through committee.—The Fisheries (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The noble lord then moved that the Irish Corporation Bill of 1836 be printed; and at one o'clock the House adjourned.—Lord John Russell moved that the Corporation (Ireland) Bill, as amended after coming from the Lords in the year 1836, should be reprinted, as it was desirable, if the Bill of last year should come back from the other House, that hon. members should be in possession of the former Bill.—Ordered.—Adjourned.

July 17.—Mr. Hume gave notice of his intention to move, "that the exclusive privileges of the Bank of Ireland are prejudicial to the best interests of that country, and that it is expedient to place the Banks of Ireland upon an equality."—The hon. member also gave notice that he would move for a return of the manner in which 100,000*l.*, which had been granted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, under the 6th and 7th William IV., was appropriated.—On the motion of Lord John Russell, the Militia Estimates were referred to a select committee.—The Glass Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Registration of Electors Bill went through

committee.—The Post Office Bill, after a division, was read a second time.—The Fines and Recoveries (Ireland) Bill went through Committee.—The report on the Schools (Scotland) Bill was brought up, after an amendment by Mr. Gillon, for postponing it for three months, had been negatived.—Adjourned.

July 18.—The Sugar Refining Patent Bill was read a second time.—The Middlesex County Courts Bill passed after a division on the 40th clause, which was retained in opposition to the opinion of Sir E. Sugden, by a majority of 26 to 18.—The Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill, No. 2, went through committee.—The Western Australia Bill was read a second time.—The House resolved itself into committee on the Recovery of Tenements Bill.—In the committee an amendment was proposed by Sir R. Peel, and carried without a division, extending the operation of the measure to tenements of 20*l.* instead of 10*l.* a year rent. The other clauses of the Bill were agreed to, and the House resumed.—The Solicitor General announced that he should postpone the Bankruptcy Court Bill until another session.—The Tithe and Land Bill went through committee.—The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was recommitted. In committee on the Parliamentary Boroughs (Scotland) Bill, clause 6 was struck out.—The House then resolved itself into committee on the Public Records Bill. Colonel Sibthorpe opposed the 8th clause, on the ground that it tended to increase, to an unwarrantable and indefinite extent, the patronage of Government. This, as well as the other clauses, was then agreed to.—The imprisonment for Debt Bill was reported and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.—Adjourned.

July 19.—The Vestries in Churches Bill was, after some discussion, lost on a division, there being 76 ayes and 78 noes.—The House having resolved into committee on Lord John Russell's resolution regarding the issue of Exchequer Bills for Ireland—namely, "That Exchequer Bills to an amount not exceeding the residue of the sum of one million, remaining unappropriated, under an act of the 3rd and 4th of King William IV. cap. 100, and under an act of the 6th and 7th year of his said Majesty, cap. 108, be issued and applied, together with the instalments paid, or which may be paid, under the first-mentioned act, to the relief of the owners of compositions for tithes in Ireland for the years 1836 and 1837, and that the commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to remit such instalments in certain cases,"—Mr. Hume proposed as an amendment, "That the proposed grant of 640,000*l.*, which had been advanced from the Treasury of the united kingdom as a loan to the Clergy of the Established Church, and the lay proprietors of tithes in Ireland—also, the additional grants of 100,000*l.* and 260,000*l.*, now proposed to be made for the Church of Ireland, making in the whole one million sterling, will be highly unjust to the people of England and Scotland, and subversive of those principles on which good government and equal justice can alone be maintained."—For the Ministerial proposition 170, against it 61; majority against Mr. Hume's amendment 109.—The report was postponed until Monday.—Sir G. Rose reported from the Maidstone Election Committee that Mr. Fector had been duly elected, and that the petition was "frivolous and vexatious."—Lord J. Russell said that on Thursday next he proposed to move the consideration of the Lords' amendments of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.—The resolution regarding light-houses at Gibraltar, &c., authorising the levying of tolls on vessels, was agreed to, and a Bill ordered accordingly.—The Trading Companies Bill was read a third time and passed.—The motion of Lord Morpeth for the third reading of the County Clare Advance Bill was negatived by a majority of 61 to 57.—The Custom Duties Act Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

July 20.—On the proposition that the House resolve itself into Committee of Supply, Lord Ashley called the attention of the House to the state of the law for the regulation of the factories of the United Kingdom, and moved, "That this House deeply regrets that the law affecting the regulation of the labour of children in factories, having been found imperfect and ineffective to the purpose for which it was passed, has been suffered to continue so long without any amendment."—Mr. Fox Maule stated that the Government would introduce a Bill next session on the subject, but it would be similar to that introduced before by the Government.—For the original motion, 121; against it, 106—majority against the amendment, 15.—The Public Records Bill, the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, and two others, were read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. Rice, a resolution for a grant of 51,000*l.* for the expenses of the New Poor Law Commission was agreed to.—The Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

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